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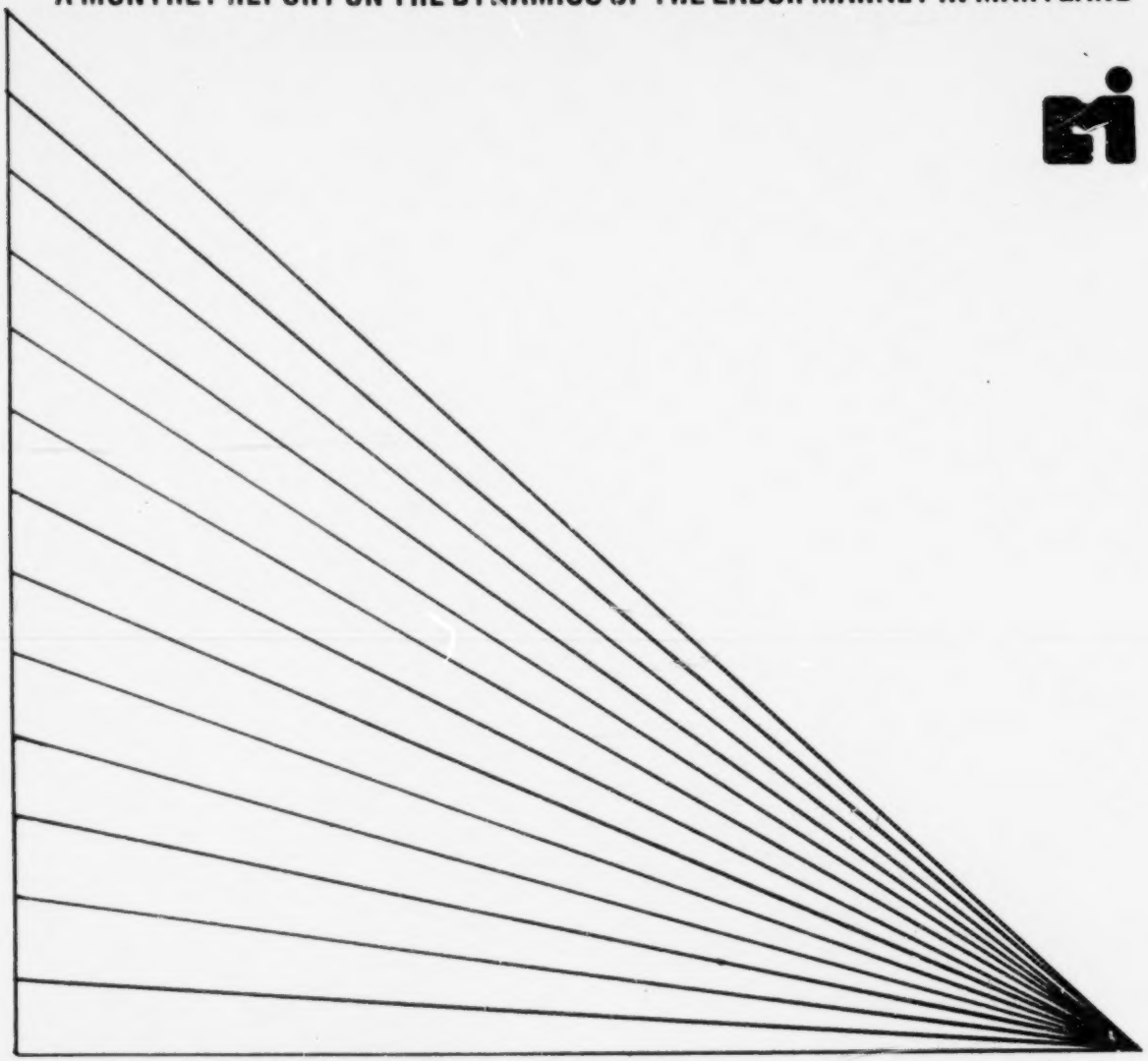
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1982

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Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's labor market showed normal seasonal influences in May, as the unemployment rate inched down from 8.7 percent in April to 8.6 percent of the May labor force. The civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 12,400 persons, with employment increasing by 13,096 and unemployment declining by 696. The unemployment rate is the highest May rate on record (back to 1970), although it is lower than the record-breaking rate in January of 9.8 percent. Maryland's unemployment rate has been lower than the U.S. unadjusted rate for three consecutive months. The U.S. rate for May was 9.1 percent. For the 27th consecutive month, both the state's unemployment rate and volume are higher than their levels a year ago. In May, 1981, Maryland's unemployment rate was a much lesser 6.6 percent and unemployed persons were fewer by 46,952 or 33 percent. May also marks the 8th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago, being lower than in last May by 8,337 persons. Even in May, 1980, employment exceeded the level registered this May.

Ever since the unemployment rate took an unusually large jump in January, the state's labor market has followed normal seasonal trends. Each month since January, the unemployment rate and volume have decreased and the employment and labor force have increased. In both 1981 and 1982, the unemployment rate dropped by 1.2 percentage points between January and May. However, employment has increased to a greater extent this year while the unemployment volume has decreased to a lesser extent. It is estimated that Maryland's unemployment rate will rise to approximately 9 percent for June, higher than April and May but lower than the peak rates in January and February. The rate normally increases as summer workers and students enter the labor market and as unemployment increases at a faster pace than employment. In August or September, the rate should decline when summer workers leave the labor force.

The unemployment volume and rate subsided slightly in May as spring hiring continued and as initial and continued claims for Unemployment Insurance were diminished. A reminder of the continuing recession is the persistent monthly increase in unemployed persons exhausting their unemployment benefits. Summer workers and students began to enter the labor market, boosting the total labor force. After a jump in employment by 31,136 persons for April, spring hiring produced a smaller gain in employment of 13,096 for May. As compared with last May, seasonal hiring this May is comparable in construction, trade, real estate, and services. Seasonal layoffs in state and local government are less extensive than last year because snow days have extended the school year into the summer and because last May extensive layoffs were noted in CETA employees at local government agencies. While last May the manufacturing category remained at its April level, layoffs in primary metals and transportation equipment outnumbered hiring in food processing this May. Layoffs in water transportation services caused a greater

reduction in transportation employment this May than last May. Recessionary conditions do persist in employment, with manufacturing employment lower than a year ago for 29 consecutive months, particularly in primary metals, transportation equipment, stone/clay/glass products, chemicals, and non-electrical machinery. Construction jobs have been lower than a year ago for 27 consecutive months and government for 16. However, annual gains are observed in the electric/electronic equipment and food processing categories of manufacturing, as well as in trade and services.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate edged up from 9.9 percent in April to 10.0 percent in May. Baltimore City's rate increased from 11.6 percent to 11.8 percent. Even though the area represented 49 percent of the employment statewide for May, its employment growth from April of an estimated 2,100 persons amounted to only 16 percent of the gain statewide. While the state's unemployment volume decreased, unemployment in the Baltimore area actually increased by an estimated 1,795 persons over the month. Because layoffs in primary metals and transportation equipment were not modified by hiring in food processing, the area's manufacturing employment actually registered a larger net decrease than did the state's for May. Seasonal hiring occurred to a much lesser extent in the area than the state in construction, trade, and services. Meanwhile, layoffs in water transportation services and state/local government were comparable to those statewide. With seasonal influences and better business conditions in manufacturing, Carroll County's erratic unemployment rate dropped from 10.2 percent for April to 7.8 percent for May.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched up from 5.2 percent to 5.3 percent. Both employment and unemployment increased. Seasonal hiring was evident in construction, trade, and services. Western Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 13.4 percent to 12.7 percent. The area's unemployment volume dropped as employment gained. Most sizable were declines in Frederick County's rate from 11.6 percent to 10.5 percent and in Garrett County's from 18.4 percent to 16.1 percent. With their highly seasonal labor markets, all 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland exhibited lower unemployment rates in May than in April, accompanied by higher employment and lower unemployment levels. Over the month, seasonal hiring occurred in agriculture, food processing, eating/drinking places, and tourism/recreation services. Unemployment rates fell by at least 1.0 percentage points in Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for May once again was registered by Somerset County, even though the county's rate fell dramatically from 24.2 percent in April to 16.6 percent. The lowest rate was 4.4 percent for Montgomery County. Prince George's and Talbot counties also recorded rates less than 5 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland increased by 6,300 jobs since April, for a total of 1,689,300. A decline of 36,200 was noted from May a year ago, marking the 8th consecutive month with employment below the level a year ago. Growing by 37,600 since January, jobs have shown a monthly increase for the 4th consecutive month, with the growth rate nearly 2.0 percent above expansion during the same time frame in 1981. Seasonal hiring in construction, trade, real estate, and services is comparable to that of last May. Seasonal decline in government is less extensive this May, due to a weather-related extension of the school year and massive layoffs in public service and CETA employment last May. Last May, manufacturing remained at the April level, while this month seasonal hiring in food processing was outnumbered by cutbacks in primary metals and transportation equipment.

Manufacturing jobs registered 215,100 in May but fell 18,400 below May of 1981, marking the 29th consecutive month with employment levels below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. Industries with notable declines from last May are primary metals (-5,900), transportation equipment (-5,100), stone/clay/glass products (-1,500), chemicals (-1,400), and nonelectric machinery (-1,200). On the positive side, electric/electronic equipment (+1,000) and food processing (+800) reported annual gains. For the 3rd consecutive month, over-the-month declines have been reported in manufacturing, with a 1,000 drop from April and a reduction of 3,800 since February. Less business in blast furnace/basic steel products diminished primary metals by 1,600. Down by 6,000 jobs since September, 1981, this industry has reported declining employment for 8 consecutive months. Transportation equipment's monthly loss was 600 jobs, mainly in ship/boat building and repair. Less business took 400 from the rubber/plastics industry. Seasonal influences and more business brought an extra 800 to food/kindred products. Gains of 200 to 300 were seen in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, and nonelectric machinery.

An increase of 7,300 brought nonmanufacturing jobs up to 1,474,200 in May. However, for the 8th consecutive month, this category falls short of year-ago employment levels, in May by 17,800 jobs. Monthly escalation far exceeds last May's 2,400 gain. On the rise for 3 consecutive months, nonmanufacturing jobs are up by 39,900 since February, 26 percent more than the increase over the same time span in 1981. Construction, aided by better business conditions and warming weather, took on 1,600 jobs, coming close to the 1,800 monthly gain last May. Lower than last May by 17,500 jobs, construction continues the 27th month of lower employment than a year ago. May marks the 3rd consecutive month of over-the-month increased employment, with the 6,900 gain from February only slightly below the 7,700 growth observed during the same period in 1981. The 4,000 monthly expansion in trade, due to seasonal hiring in eating/drinking places, was on a par with the May, 1981 growth rate. Gains during the February-May time span, at 13,500 jobs, were slightly below the 14,100 increase for the

same period of 1981. Services/mining gained 3,000 over the month, with seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agricultural services and outnumbering the 2,500 monthly advance last May. Since January, employment in services has risen by 15,300 jobs, closely matching the 16,100 gain during that period last year. Since last May, services has grown by 6,100 jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate added 800 to its ranks with improved business and seasonal hiring in real estate. Nonmanufacturing's greatest downturn was noted in state/local government (-1,200), where limited layoffs were reported with the end of semester in public community colleges and state universities, along with small layoffs in local government agencies. For 16 consecutive months, government jobs have fallen below the same time in the previous year, with May's over-the-year drop at 11,300 and local government bearing 86 percent of the decline. Less business and temporary shutdown during May robbed transportation except railroads of 900 jobs in water transportation services from April.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural employment deviated from state trends with a drop of 1,100 from the April level. The reported 948,400 jobs fell below May, 1981 by 20,000 jobs. Manufacturing receded by 1,900 over the month and lost 15,800 since last May. Primary metals suffered monthly cuts of 1,500, with employment 5,700 below last May. Losses in transportation equipment (-600) matched those of the state. Nonmanufacturing climbed by only 800 jobs over April's employment, but fell 4,200 below a year ago. Gaining 600 over the month, construction inched up at a slower pace than statewide, for which gains of 1,600 were reported. Trade rose by 1,700 from April, as compared with 4,000 statewide. While services scored seasonal gains of 3,000 jobs for May, the year-round nature of the area's tourism and recreation industries resulted in a monthly advance of only 200. Local government, down 1,000 over the month, falls 5,000 below the area's level last May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged earnings of $332.60 per week during May, a $3.70 reduction from the previous month and only $1.43 or 0.4 percent above average earnings last May. Recall of lower-paid workers, less overtime, and less business in a number of industry categories reduced average hourly earnings by 14 cents to $8.55. Average weekly hours increased by 0.2 hours to 38.9, with lumber/wood products, electric/electronic equipment, instruments/related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing reporting a longer scheduled workweek. Shorter workweeks were noted in furniture/fixtures, nonelectric machinery, and leather. More business and more overtime increased the hourly earnings in electric/electronic, miscellaneous manufacturing and chemicals. Firms in electric/electronic equipment also reported wage increases. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area averagedweekly earnings of $352.34. Less business in primary metals greatly influenced wage trends in the metropolitan area. Average weekly hours inched down 0.2 hour to 39.5, while average hourly earnings dropped 12 cents to $8.92.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Department of Labor reported a 1.0 percent increase in U.S. consumer prices in May to 287.1 pushing the Consumer Price Index back to a double-digit 12.0 percent projected annual rate but rising by 6.7 percent from last May. The sharp spurt in prices during May was powered by escalating gasoline prices, which had declined greatly in recent months and had contributed to the low index for the first months of this year. Rising by 0.6 percent over the month, food and beverages registered a 278.1 index, up 4.8 percent from May, 1981. Higher meat prices were largely responsible for the sharp jump from April's low 0.3 percent monthly increase, with moderate increases in poultry, food and vegetable prices. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, where the Consumer Price Index is reported every other month, all items inched up 0.6 percent since March to 283.6 with a 5.3 percent rise from last May. Food and beverages, indexed at 273.7, increased by 1.2 percent from March and by 3.5 percent from last May.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in May, 1982 were down from the previous month's total by 11.6 percent. Fewer claims from workers in the seasonal industries of motels and recreational services were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were down by 10.7 percent, the number of weeks compensated by 15.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 15.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose slightly to $112.72.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 58.7 percent and continued claims were down 9.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims decreased 25.7 percent and continued claims decreased 17.3 percent.

Unemployment compensation activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down by 13.8 percent, continued claims by 8.4 percent, weeks compensated by 13.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 13.4 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $115.62.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1980, Maryland areas and counties.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group--1978-1981 Annual Averages, for Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and Balance of State.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '81
MARYLAND	2,203,129	2,190,729	2,014,170	2,001,074	188,959	189,655	8.6	8.7	6.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,104,528	1,100,633	994,075	991,975	110,453	108,658	10.0	9.9	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	407,954	406,150	359,754	358,994	48,200	47,156	11.8	11.6	9.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,117	183,091	169,537	169,179	13,580	13,912	7.4	7.6	5.2
BALTIMORE*	335,778	332,841	299,781	299,148	35,997	33,693	10.7	10.1	7.0
CARROLL	47,777	48,941	44,059	43,966	3,718	4,975	7.8	10.2	6.2
HARFORD	72,753	72,573	66,727	66,586	6,026	5,987	8.3	8.2	5.5
HOWARD	57,149	57,040	54,217	54,103	2,932	2,937	5.1	5.1	3.5
D. C. AREA	775,112	767,971	733,652	727,806	41,460	40,165	5.3	5.2	4.1
CHARLES	42,540	42,241	40,531	40,208	2,009	2,033	4.7	4.8	3.9
MONTGOMERY*	337,372	333,914	322,600	320,029	14,772	13,885	4.4	4.2	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	395,203	391,817	370,522	367,569	24,681	24,248	6.2	6.2	4.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,027	146,591	128,320	126,885	18,707	19,706	12.7	13.4	9.2
ALLEGANY	35,588	35,186	30,522	30,323	5,066	4,863	14.2	13.8	11.0
FREDERICK*	45,979	45,832	41,162	40,534	4,817	5,298	10.5	11.6	6.5
GARRETT	11,656	11,536	9,774	9,409	1,882	2,127	16.1	18.4	13.5
WASHINGTON	53,804	54,037	46,862	46,619	6,942	7,418	12.9	13.7	9.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,604	11,460	9,898	9,638	1,706	1,822	14.7	15.9	12.1
ST. MARY'S	19,230	18,896	17,402	16,983	1,828	1,913	9.5	10.1	9.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,653	8,594	7,493	7,359	1,160	1,235	13.4	14.4	13.1
CECIL	29,802	30,296	27,235	26,931	2,567	3,365	8.6	11.1	6.1
DORCHESTER	16,013	15,910	14,188	13,927	1,825	1,983	11.4	12.5	12.8
KENT	8,507	8,346	7,661	7,441	846	905	9.9	10.8	7.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,146	9,898	9,079	8,785	1,067	1,113	10.5	11.2	10.0
SOMERSET	7,953	8,641	6,631	6,546	1,322	2,095	16.6	24.2	23.1
TALBOT	15,643	15,415	14,880	14,573	763	842	4.9	5.5	4.9
WICOMICO	30,734	30,674	27,454	27,303	3,280	3,371	10.7	11.0	10.2
WORCESTER	18,177	17,402	16,202	14,919	1,975	2,483	10.9	14.3	9.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,048	100,759	87,158	86,351	13,890	14,408	13.7	14.3	10.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	768,750	767,792	694,294	692,827	74,456	74,965	9.7	9.8	7.6
BALANCE OF STATE*	219,002	217,773	198,654	194,613	20,348	23,160	9.3	10.6	8.6
UNITED STATES[2]	109,914,000	108,814,000	99,957,000	98,858,000	9,957,000	9,957,000	9.1	9.2	7.1

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1689.3	1683.0	1725.5	948.4	949.5	968.4
Manufacturing	215.1	216.1	233.5	142.3	144.2	158.1
Durable Goods	116.5	118.0	131.5	83.2	85.2	95.9
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
Household furniture	1.2	1.1	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.7	9.4	5.9	5.9	6.9
Primary metal industries	23.1	24.7	29.0	21.5	23.0	27.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.1	16.6	20.4	14.9	16.5	20.3
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.5	10.2	7.1	7.0	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
Machinery, except electrical	17.4	17.2	18.6	10.7	10.8	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.4	33.3	32.4	24.1	24.1	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	23.5	23.4	21.8	17.9	17.8	16.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.5	19.0	7.9	8.5	13.1
Ship and boat building and repair	4.2	4.6	7.4	3.1	3.6	6.3
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.7	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.7
Nondurable Goods	98.6	98.1	102.0	59.1	59.0	62.2
Food and kindred products	25.6	24.8	24.8	12.9	12.7	13.0
Meat products	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.4	14.5	14.9	8.8	8.8	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	8.9	9.0	9.6	6.9	6.9	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.6	22.6	23.5	12.6	12.6	13.4
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.0	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.6	15.1	10.1	10.1	11.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.5	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.7	10.1	10.2	6.2	6.3	6.1
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.7	1.6	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

(continued)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	MAY 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1474.2	1466.9	1492.0	806.1	805.3	810.3
Construction	81.8	80.2	99.3	37.4	36.8	47.5
Transportation and public utilities	84.1	85.0	84.9	55.4	56.2	57.1
Railroad transportation	8.8	8.8	9.6	6.2	6.3	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	40.0	39.1	24.5	25.2	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.2	36.2	36.2	24.7	24.7	24.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.4	22.4	22.6	15.6	15.6	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.6	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	412.0	408.0	407.1	230.4	228.7	223.4
Wholesale trade	92.7	92.5	89.6	57.1	57.1	55.6
Retail trade	319.3	315.5	317.5	173.3	171.6	167.8
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.7	42.7	18.5	18.5	20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.2	93.4	93.4	58.0	57.9	57.5
Banking	24.4	24.5	24.1	14.4	14.5	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	12.4	12.5	12.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.9	16.0	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	385.0	382.0	378.9	205.5	205.3	200.4
Private hospitals	56.3	56.3	54.1	37.1	37.1	35.4
Educational services	27.7	27.4	26.2	19.7	19.6	18.7
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.6	21.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total government	417.1	418.3	428.4	219.4	220.4	224.4
Total federal government	134.1	133.9	134.5	54.0	54.0	53.5
Total state and local government	283.0	284.4	293.9	165.4	166.4	170.9
Total state government	89.6	90.1	90.8	64.1	64.1	64.6
Total local government	193.4	194.3	203.1	101.3	102.3	106.3

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

MAY 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Manufacturing	$332.60	$336.30	$331.17	38.9	38.7	39.9	$ 8.55	$ 8.69	$ 8.30
DURABLE GOODS	374.14	377.32	372.49	39.3	39.1	40.4	9.52	9.65	9.22
Lumber and wood products	243.10	209.79	237.96	37.4	31.5	40.4	6.50	6.66	5.89
Furniture and fixtures	218.11	244.28	222.08	38.4	41.9	37.2	5.68	5.83	5.97
Stone, clay and glass products	364.62	365.72	345.22	41.2	41.0	41.0	8.85	8.92	8.42
Primary metal industries	492.92	498.81	497.35	38.6	39.0	40.6	12.77	12.79	12.25
Fabricated metal products	353.01	346.58	327.59	41.0	40.3	41.0	8.61	8.60	7.99
Machinery except electrical	352.52	363.51	367.61	39.3	40.3	40.8	8.97	9.02	9.01
Electric and electronic equipment	314.98	299.83	285.53	40.8	39.4	40.5	7.72	7.61	7.05
Transportation equipment	418.51	428.27	403.85	37.3	37.8	39.4	11.22	11.33	10.25
Instruments and related products	272.46	264.26	248.56	38.0	36.4	42.2	7.17	7.26	5.89
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	233.46	204.17	228.92	37.9	36.2	38.8	6.16	5.64	5.90
NONDURABLE GOODS	286.08	288.04	278.64	38.4	38.1	39.3	7.45	7.56	7.09
Food and kindred products	274.25	271.49	263.64	38.9	38.4	38.6	7.05	7.07	6.83
Apparel and other textile products	187.59	194.63	194.38	33.8	33.1	36.4	5.55	5.88	5.34
Paper and allied products	298.25	294.80	270.82	40.8	40.0	40.3	7.31	7.37	6.72
Printing and publishing	342.09	344.28	320.63	37.8	37.3	37.5	9.05	9.23	8.55
Chemicals and allied products	374.14	372.28	359.75	40.8	41.0	43.5	9.17	9.08	8.27
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.42	298.80	292.04	40.8	41.5	41.9	7.02	7.20	6.97
Leather and leather products	179.63	188.42	179.80	37.5	39.5	38.5	4.79	4.77	4.67

Covers an estimated 142,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
MANUFACTURING	$352.34	$358.89	$349.40	39.5	39.7	40.3	$ 8.92	$ 9.04	$ 8.67
DURABLE GOODS	390.25	398.20	390.02	39.3	39.9	40.5	9.93	9.98	9.63
Stone, clay and glass products	378.36	378.98	343.26	41.9	41.6	42.8	9.03	9.11	8.02
Primary metal industries	494.08	500.64	501.83	38.6	38.9	40.7	12.80	12.87	12.33
Fabricated metal products	353.68	358.44	321.03	40.7	41.2	41.0	8.69	8.70	7.83
Machinery except electrical	303.77	324.37	315.17	37.0	39.8	40.2	8.21	8.15	7.84
Electric and electronic equipment	347.58	334.77	314.77	42.7	42.7	40.2	8.14	7.84	7.83
Transportation equipment	429.25	443.59	407.67	35.3	36.3	38.9	12.16	12.22	10.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	222.90	194.25	249.71	37.4	35.0	39.7	5.96	5.55	6.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	300.93	301.06	286.31	39.7	39.2	40.1	7.58	7.68	7.14
Food and kindred products	335.79	336.91	316.06	41.0	41.8	41.1	8.19	8.06	7.69
Apparel and other textile products	200.85	209.48	214.90	34.1	31.5	36.3	5.89	6.65	5.92
Paper and allied products	263.96	256.37	240.13	41.7	40.5	40.7	6.33	6.33	5.90
Printing and publishing	323.64	326.85	302.19	37.2	37.1	37.4	8.70	8.81	8.08
Chemicals and allied products	435.44	434.58	402.22	42.9	42.9	44.2	10.15	10.13	9.10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	257.14	257.25	222.14	43.0	43.9	41.6	5.98	5.86	5.34

Covers an estimated 90,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MAY 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Item	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Initial Claims	28,332	32,042	16,897	17,432	20,227	9,856
Total Continued Claims	228,476	255,972	148,226	145,536	158,798	84,430
Total Weeks Compensated*	215,042	254,910	136,388	130,086	150,768	78,312
Total Amount of Payments*	$24,240,171	$28,626,506	$13,018,596	$15,099,989	$17,431,757	$7,554,322
Average Weekly Payment	$112.72	$112.30	$95.45	$116.08	$115.62	$96.46

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Program	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
UCFE			
Total Initial Claims	211	511	242
Total Continued Claims	2,737	3,011	2,582
UCX			
Total Initial Claims	153	206	259
Total Continued Claims	783	947	2,401

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*These items have been revised to provide a better measure of payment activities.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	525.4	521.2	532.9
Manufacturing*	24.1	23.8	23.8
Printing and publishing	6.0	5.9	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.2	6.2	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	501.3	497.4	509.1
Construction	30.5	29.8	37.5
Transportation and public utilities*	14.5	14.5	13.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.5	6.5	6.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.3	135.2	134.0
General merchandise stores	16.7	16.9	17.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	28.6	28.4
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	137.0	135.6	136.4
Total government	154.1	153.7	159.1
Total federal government	70.4	70.2	73.0
Total state and local government	83.7	83.5	86.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	115.0	112.8	113.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.4	8.0	7.5
Meat products	4.4	4.2	4.1
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	1.9	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.4	2.6
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.4	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	91.6	89.6	90.7
Construction	7.4	7.2	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.9	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	28.3	27.4	27.8
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	3.8	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	21.4	20.5	20.9
Health services	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total government	23.7	23.8	23.5
Total federal government	4.6	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	19.1	19.3	19.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.1	107.5	113.6
Manufacturing	25.4	25.2	28.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.2
Other manufacturing	18.7	18.6	20.9
Nonmanufacturing	82.7	82.3	85.3
Construction	6.5	6.4	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.7	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.2	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.3	19.3	20.3
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.4	22.3	21.1
Health services	8.6	8.5	8.4
Total government	19.0	19.1	21.1
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.0	16.1	18.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MAY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	439.1	440.9	455.3
Manufacturing	59.7	59.9	66.4
Durable Goods*	26.6	26.9	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.2	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.5	7.6	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.1	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.6	7.9
Misc. mfg.	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	33.0	34.2
Food & kindred products*	8.4	8.3	8.5
Beverages	1.6	1.5	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	5.1	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.0	2.0	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.3	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.4	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	379.4	381.0	388.9
Construction	14.0	14.3	17.0
Transportation & public util.*	38.1	39.0	39.3
Railroad transportation	3.9	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.9	14.7	14.8
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.8	6.1
Water transportation	5.2	6.1	5.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.5	97.0	98.0
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.6	38.5
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	11.0	11.0
Service & mining*	108.4	109.3	106.1
Health services	35.1	35.1	33.8
Educational services	14.2	14.0	13.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.1	4.2
Total government	82.6	82.8	90.0
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.6
Total state & local government	69.6	69.8	76.4
Total state government	33.6	33.6	33.7
Total local government	36.0	36.2	42.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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4520 East-West Highway
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Washington, D. C. 20814

(2)

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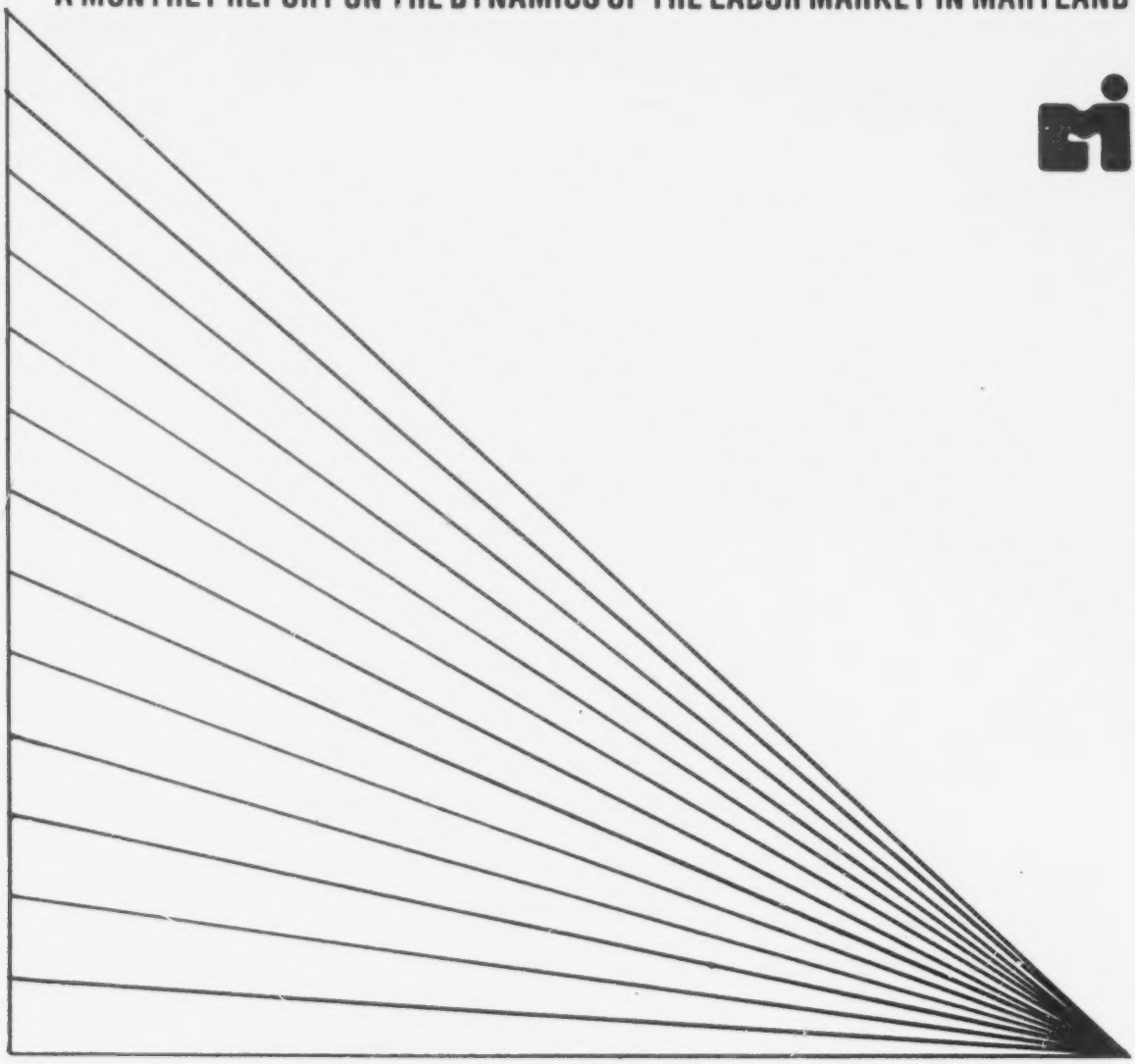
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JUNE, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In June, Maryland's unemployment rate showed a normal seasonal increase, as it rose from 8.6 percent in May to 9.0 percent in June. Summer workers and school graduates swelled the civilian labor force by an estimated 27,051 persons. The advance in unemployment by an estimated 12,123 persons approached the employment increase of 14,928 persons. For the 4th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the U.S. rate, and the gap is widening. The U.S. seasonally unadjusted rate for June is 9.8 percent, up from 9.1 percent for May.

The June rise in Maryland's unemployment marks the first increase since the large jump in January. January's unemployment rate of 9.8 percent remains the highest rate on record (back to 1970), while this June's rate sets a new record for the month of June. It greatly exceeds last June's rate of 7.1 percent and makes the 28th consecutive month of a higher unemployment volume and rate than a year ago. The estimated unemployment volume of 201,017 persons for June is a record for June and exceeds last June by 46,325 persons or 30 percent. Unemployed entrants to the labor force exhibited the biggest increase from May. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance were steady, initial claims rose somewhat, and persons exhausting their unemployment benefits expanded at a slower pace than in recent months.

For the 9th consecutive month, employment is at a lower level than a year ago, lower than in June, 1981 by 8,984 and than in June, 1980 by 508. The labor force exceeds last June's level only because of the large rise in unemployment since that time. This June's increase in employment is less than the increase last June. Seasonal influences caused the state's June employment to register its 5th consecutive monthly increase. The seasonal hiring experienced this June is comparable with that of last June in finance/insurance/real estate and federal government. Seasonal hiring is more extensive this June in construction but is less extensive in trade and services. The net increase in manufacturing this June is much less substantial than a year ago, even though the hiring in food processing is comparable. This is because the layoffs in nonelectrical machinery this June are greater than the layoffs in transportation equipment last June. June hiring in the water transportation sector of the transportation industry exceeds hiring in the trucking sector a year ago. Seasonal layoffs in state government are less sizable this June, while layoffs in local government are more evident than last year.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends shown statewide. Its unemployment rate advanced from 10.0 percent in May to 10.5 percent in June, as unemployment rose by an estimated 6,998 persons and employment by 7,494. Unemployment in Baltimore City accelerated from 11.9 percent to 12.4 percent. Much of the area's increased unemployment is caused by summer workers and school graduates entering the labor market. Though manufacturing employment registered a net increase statewide for June, it declined in the Baltimore area. The absence of seasonal hiring in food processing created a greater impact from the

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

layoffs in nonelectrical machinery. Following statewide trends, the area noted seasonal hiring in construction, banking, and real estate, as well as more business in water transportation services. While the state registered net seasonal gains in trade and services, trade was unchanged in the Baltimore area and services declined. Government increased in the area as it subsided statewide, with summer hiring in defense and certain state agencies outnumbering seasonal layoffs in public education.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area swelled from 5.4 percent in May to 5.7 percent in June. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance actually subsided, while unemployed entrants to the labor force mushroomed. Service employment scored the biggest increase from May, with hiring in business service, amusement/recreation services, and engineering/architectural services. Hiring also occurred in electric/electronic equipment manufacturing, construction, real estate, federal government, and city and county government. Public education employment dropped at the end of the school year.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 12.6 percent to 12.8 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Allegany County's rate to fall from 14.1 percent to 13.0 percent. A small growth was observed in Western Maryland's employment over the month. Seasonal hiring in construction was accompanied by end-of-school-year layoffs in education. The most sizable changes in unemployment rates from May were noted in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, as is normal in this area with relatively small labor forces and strongly seasonal economies. Besides Allegany County, the only Maryland counties whose unemployment rates decreased from May were Caroline, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester. Those four Eastern Shore counties most particularly benefited from areawide trends of extensive hiring in food processing, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. A combination of agribusiness and resort activity caused Worcester County's unemployment to drop from 10.8 percent to 7.8 percent. Its employment soared by 2,365 persons and its unemployment fell by 389. Sizable increases in unemployment rates were registered in Calvert, Cecil, Dorchester, and Kent counties. Cecil County was heavily impacted by persistent layoffs at Delaware's automobile plants. Garrett County assumed Somerset County's leadership in unemployment rates, scoring a rate of 16.6 percent for June. Montgomery County continued to register the state's lowest unemployment rate, hitting 4.8 percent for June.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment followed normal seasonal trends during June, increasing by 8,800 jobs from May to a level of 1,699,200. However, this failed to match the advance of 9,900 jobs last June. Still, employment has increased for five consecutive months, climbing by 47,500 since January as compared with a smaller rise of 46,300 during that period in 1981. The state has not recovered from employment losses experienced last year; therefore,

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

employment is lower than a year ago for the 9th consecutive month, lower than last June by 36,200 jobs.

Manufacturing employment was lower than a year ago for the 30th consecutive month, falling below last June's level by 20,000 jobs. After job losses totaling 3,900 between February and May, manufacturing scored a net job gain of 500 for June. This is substantially less than the rise by 2,000 last June, when seasonal hiring in food processing more than made up for layoffs in transportation equipment. Though the seasonal addition of 800 jobs in food processing was comparable this June, the loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectric machinery was quite substantially less than the rise by 2,000 last June, when seasonal hiring in food processing more than made up for layoffs in transportation equipment. Though the seasonal addition of 800 jobs in food processing was comparable this June, the loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery was quite substantial. Additional, limited hiring in furniture/fixtures, electric/electronic equipment, paper/allied products, and rubber/plastics did result in a net gain for the June manufacturing.

Employment in nonmanufacturing increased by 8,300 from May, surpassing the monthly increase of 7,900 jobs last June. This also marked the 4th consecutive monthly gain in nonmanufacturing, with jobs up from February by 49,400 as compared with a lesser advance of 39,500 during that period in 1981. Still, for the 9th consecutive month, employment was lower than for the corresponding month a year ago, lower than last June by 16,200. The only declines during June occurred in state and local government. State government subsided by 1,200 from May, as seasonal layoffs at public colleges and universities outnumbered summer hiring by certain state agencies. In local government, seasonal layoffs in public education also outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments, yielding a net job loss of 2,100. The largest increase of 3,500 jobs was registered in services, even though this is less than the increase of 4,800 last June. Services' hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation, health services, and engineering/architectural services outnumbered layoffs in private education and business services. Federal government advanced by 2,000 jobs during June, with summer hiring in defense and at other federal agencies. A rise of 1,900 was noted in retail trade. This was less extensive than the advance of 3,000 last June, because this year the seasonal hiring by eating/drinking places was accompanied by food stores' closings. Construction and finance/insurance/real estate each added an estimated 1,500 jobs during June. The latter experienced summer hiring in banking and real estate. The construction hiring took place mainly among special trade contractors and compares with a gain of only 200 last June. Since February, construction employment has advanced by 8,700, compared with a lesser rise of 7,900 during that period in 1981. Hiring in water transportation services increased employment in the transportation sector by 1,100 during June, after causing a decline by 900 in that sector during May.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 2,100 during June, representing only 24 percent of the gain statewide. Manufacturing employment experienced a net decline by 800 jobs during June. The sizable loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery was accompanied by limited hiring mostly in furni-

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

ture/fixtures (+400). Nonmanufacturing advanced by 2,900 jobs. Seasonal hiring was noted in construction (+600), finance/insurance/real estate(+1,200), and federal government (+600). More business in water transportation services added 1,000 jobs to the transportation sector. As sizable net gains were noted statewide, the area's trade sector experienced a net loss of 200 jobs due to food stores' closing. Layoffs in private education and business services outnumbered summer hiring in other industries, producing a net decrease by 1,000 in the area's services sector. Though the area's state government advanced by 1,500 jobs during June, local government lost an estimated 1,000 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.89 during June to average $342.34, rising by a sizable 2.7 percent from May but by only 2.7 percent since June, 1981. Average weekly hours increased from May by 0.9 hours to 39.9, while average hourly earnings advanced by 3 cents to $8.58. The workweek lengthened as the result of more overtime work, longer scheduled workweeks, and more business. This particularly was noted in lumber/wood, furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, primary metals, transportation equipment, instruments, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Diverse trends were observed in average hourly earnings. Average earnings rose especially in lumber/wood, furniture/fixtures, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased at a faster pace than statewide, rising 3.5 percent over the month and 4.6 percent from last June. From May, weekly earnings advanced by $12.35 to average $366.87. Average weekly hours increased by 1.2 hours to 40.9, and average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to $8.97.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for June, 1982 were up 17.8 percent, as significant layoffs were reported in the industries of non-electrical machinery, rubber products, and educational services. Continued claims increased 17.2 percent, the number of weeks compensated rose 12.5 percent, and the amount of payments rose by 13.3 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $113.52.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 28.4 percent and continued claims were up 14.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims rose 22.9 percent and continued claims rose less than one percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same patterns as the statewide activities. Initial claims rose by 17.5 percent, continued claims by 18.0 percent, weeks

Unemployment Insurance Activities (Continued)

compensated by 13.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 14.9 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $117.25.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 1.2 percent from May to reach 290.6 for June. The index had risen by 7.1 percent since last June. The monthly gain for June exceeds the 1.0 percent inflation rate for May. The index for food and beverages increased by 0.8 percent over the month and by 5.1 percent over the year, reaching 280.2. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home rose by 0.7 percent from May and by 3.7 percent from last June, for a June index of 272.6.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Market Benchmarks and Barometers--Fiscal Year 1983 (formally called the Annual Planning Information Report) for the State of Maryland, Baltimore SMSA, Western Maryland, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Balance of State.

Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JUNE 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June '81
MARYLAND	2,231,416	2,204,365	2,030,399	2,015,471	201,017	188,894	9.0	8.6	7.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,119,424	1,104,932	1,001,759	994,265	117,665	110,667	10.5	10.0	8.0
BALTIMORE CITY	413,932	408,357	362,535	359,823	51,397	48,534	12.4	11.9	10.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,479	183,414	170,848	169,570	14,631	13,844	7.9	7.5	5.9
BALTIMORE*	340,086	335,568	302,098	299,838	37,988	35,730	11.2	10.6	7.5
CARROLL	48,425	47,714	44,399	44,067	4,026	3,647	8.3	7.6	5.8
HARFORD	73,871	72,757	67,242	66,739	6,629	6,018	9.0	8.3	5.6
HOWARD	57,629	57,125	54,636	54,228	2,993	2,897	5.2	5.1	3.7
D. C. AREA	782,589	776,626	738,069	735,053	44,520	41,573	5.7	5.4	4.7
CHARLES	42,878	42,608	40,775	40,608	2,103	2,000	4.9	4.7	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	340,737	337,965	324,542	323,216	16,195	14,749	4.8	4.4	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	398,973	396,053	372,752	371,229	26,221	24,824	6.6	6.3	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,895	146,728	129,016	128,229	18,879	18,499	12.8	12.6	9.5
ALLEGANY	35,057	35,537	30,500	30,526	4,557	5,011	13.0	14.1	11.0
FREDERICK*	46,361	45,893	41,365	41,136	4,996	4,757	10.8	10.4	6.7
GARRETT	11,971	11,629	9,989	9,758	1,982	1,871	16.6	16.1	16.3
WASHINGTON	54,506	53,669	47,162	46,809	7,344	6,860	13.5	12.8	9.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,776	11,554	9,920	9,865	1,856	1,689	15.8	14.6	13.3
ST. MARY'S	19,413	19,160	17,433	17,376	1,980	1,784	10.2	9.3	10.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,895	8,648	7,841	7,490	1,054	1,158	11.8	13.4	10.2
CECIL	31,309	29,752	27,137	27,207	4,172	2,545	13.3	8.6	6.7
DORCHESTER	16,397	15,985	14,264	14,179	2,133	1,806	13.0	11.3	12.8
KENT	8,648	8,501	7,683	7,656	965	845	11.2	9.9	11.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,529	10,116	9,376	9,064	1,153	1,052	11.0	10.4	10.7
SOMERSET	7,842	7,935	6,667	6,623	1,175	1,312	15.0	16.5	16.1
TALBOT	15,986	15,635	15,111	14,881	875	754	5.5	4.8	4.8
WICOMICO	30,597	30,653	27,580	27,405	3,017	3,248	9.9	10.6	10.3
WORCESTER	20,116	18,140	18,543	16,178	1,573	1,962	7.8	10.8	7.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,534	100,835	87,651	87,093	13,883	13,742	13.7	13.6	10.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	779,338	769,364	699,661	694,427	79,677	74,937	10.2	9.7	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,386	218,687	202,330	198,532	22,056	20,155	9.8	9.2	8.5
UNITED STATES[2]	111,569,000	109,914,000	100,683,000	99,957,000	10,886,000	9,957,000	9.8	9.1	7.7

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JUNE 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1699.2	1690.4	1735.4	951.2	949.1	971.7
Manufacturing	215.5	215.0	235.5	141.3	142.1	158.1
Durable Goods	115.7	116.5	131.7	82.3	83.2	95.6
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.4	* *	* *	* *
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.9	9.5	5.7	5.9	6.9
Primary metal industries	23.2	23.1	29.0	21.5	21.4	27.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.1	15.0	20.4	15.0	14.9	20.2
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.5	10.3	7.2	7.1	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.0	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	17.5	18.7	9.2	10.8	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.7	* *	* *	* *
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	33.4	32.8	24.3	24.1	24.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.3	3.4	* *	* *	* *
Communication equipment	23.8	23.5	22.0	18.1	17.9	16.7
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.6	* *	* *	* *
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.9	18.4	8.0	7.9	12.4
Ship and boat building and repair	4.2	4.2	6.6	3.1	3.1	5.5
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.8
Nondurable Goods	99.8	98.5	103.8	59.0	58.9	62.5
Food and kindred products	26.2	25.4	25.8	12.9	12.8	13.0
Meat products	6.6	6.3	5.9	* *	* *	* *
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	2.9	3.0	* *	* *	* *
Bakery products	* *	* *	* *	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.3	3.0	3.0	3.4
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	* *	* *	* *
Apparel and other textile products	14.3	14.4	14.9	8.7	8.8	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	* *	* *	* *
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	3.1	* *	* *	* *
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.0	9.7	7.1	6.9	7.4
Printing and publishing	22.6	22.6	23.5	12.4	12.6	13.2
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	6.1	* *	* *	* *
Books	2.6	2.7	2.7	* *	* *	* *
Chemicals and allied products	13.8	13.7	15.4	10.1	10.0	11.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	* *	* *	* *
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	* *	* *	* *
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.7	10.5	6.2	6.2	6.3
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.2	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.7	1.7	1.9	* *	* *	* *

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

(continued)

JUNE 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1483.7	1475.4	1499.9	809.9	807.0	813.6
Construction	83.6	82.1	99.5	38.0	37.4	47.4
Transportation and public utilities	85.6	84.4	85.7	56.7	55.5	57.6
Railroad transportation	9.0	9.1	9.4	6.5	6.4	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	40.2	39.1	39.8	25.4	24.4	26.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.4	36.2	36.5	24.8	24.7	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.5	22.4	22.7	15.6	15.6	15.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.1	412.2	410.5	230.3	230.5	225.0
Wholesale trade	92.9	92.9	90.0	57.0	57.2	55.8
Retail trade	321.2	319.3	320.5	173.3	173.3	169.2
General merchandise stores	44.0	43.8	43.2	18.5	18.5	20.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.8	94.3	94.6	59.4	58.2	58.1
Banking	24.9	24.5	24.3	14.7	14.5	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.6	12.5	12.3	8.2	8.2	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.9	16.0	16.0	15.8
Services and mining	388.1	384.6	383.7	204.6	205.6	201.6
Private hospitals	57.0	56.3	54.8	37.6	37.1	35.9
Educational services	25.1	27.5	24.5	17.7	19.7	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	22.1	21.6	22.1	9.3	9.1	9.3
Total government	416.5	417.8	425.9	220.9	219.8	223.9
Total federal government	136.6	134.6	136.8	54.8	54.2	54.4
Total state and local government	279.9	283.2	289.1	166.1	165.6	169.5
Total state government	88.5	89.7	87.6	65.6	64.1	64.5
Total local government	191.4	193.5	201.5	100.5	101.5	105.0

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JUNE 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Manufacturing	$342.34	$333.45	$333.20	39.9	39.0	40.0	$ 8.58	$ 8.55	$ 8.33
DURABLE GOODS	388.14	375.65	376.65	40.6	39.5	40.5	9.56	9.51	9.30
Lumber and wood products	261.22	241.80	236.40	38.7	37.2	39.4	6.75	6.50	6.00
Furniture and fixtures	268.35	218.11	233.43	44.8	38.4	39.1	5.99	5.68	5.97
Stone, clay and glass products	375.80	364.68	369.51	42.9	41.3	41.8	8.76	8.83	8.84
Primary metal industries	501.34	492.92	493.28	39.6	38.6	40.7	12.66	12.77	12.12
Fabricated metal products	357.82	357.06	338.62	40.8	40.9	41.6	8.77	8.73	8.14
Machinery except electrical	367.83	352.04	361.75	40.2	39.6	40.6	9.15	8.89	8.91
Electric and electronic equipment	325.68	316.57	297.46	41.7	40.9	41.2	7.81	7.74	7.22
Transportation equipment	446.40	422.21	411.09	39.4	37.9	38.6	11.33	11.14	10.65
Instruments and related products	285.32	272.19	243.60	39.3	37.7	40.0	7.26	7.22	6.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	226.10	230.35	225.04	38.0	37.7	38.8	5.95	6.11	5.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	292.47	286.83	278.95	39.1	38.5	39.4	7.48	7.45	7.08
Food and kindred products	277.50	274.17	273.32	39.7	39.0	39.9	6.99	7.03	6.85
Apparel and other textile products	198.85	187.59	192.75	35.7	33.8	36.3	5.57	5.55	5.31
Paper and allied products	305.86	301.58	272.96	41.5	41.2	40.2	7.37	7.32	6.79
Printing and publishing	343.36	340.66	318.43	37.2	37.6	37.2	9.23	9.06	8.56
Chemicals and allied products	372.86	379.96	359.07	41.2	41.3	42.9	9.05	9.20	8.37
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.75	286.71	285.02	42.3	40.9	42.1	7.37	7.01	6.77
Leather and leather products	178.42	181.82	174.09	37.8	37.8	37.6	4.72	4.81	4.63

Covers an estimated 142,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
MANUFACTURING	$366.87	$354.52	$350.61	40.9	39.7	40.3	$ 8.97	$ 8.93	$ 8.70
DURABLE GOODS	410.76	393.23	391.23	41.2	39.6	40.5	9.97	9.93	9.66
Stone, clay and glass products	404.90	378.78	366.34	44.3	41.9	43.2	9.14	9.04	8.48
Primary metal industries	505.06	494.08	496.94	39.8	38.6	40.8	12.69	12.80	12.18
Fabricated metal products	374.05	361.34	333.84	41.7	40.6	42.1	8.97	8.90	7.93
Machinery except electrical	321.60	306.99	304.59	40.1	37.9	38.9	8.02	8.10	7.83
Electric and electronic equipment	353.50	348.39	319.87	42.9	42.8	40.8	8.24	8.14	7.84
Transportation equipment	474.91	442.13	415.72	38.8	36.6	38.0	12.24	12.08	10.94
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	225.23	222.90	249.55	38.5	37.4	39.8	5.85	5.96	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	307.04	302.84	286.80	40.4	39.9	40.0	7.60	7.59	7.17
Food and kindred products	339.89	336.61	323.75	41.4	41.1	41.4	8.21	8.19	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	208.98	200.85	206.48	35.3	34.1	35.6	5.92	5.89	5.80
Paper and allied products	273.28	267.97	241.35	42.5	42.2	40.7	6.43	6.35	5.93
Printing and publishing	326.88	321.90	299.02	37.4	37.0	36.6	8.74	8.70	8.17
Chemicals and allied products	431.85	444.57	407.09	42.8	43.8	43.4	10.09	10.15	9.38
Rubber and misc. plastic products	274.91	257.14	230.02	44.7	43.0	43.4	6.15	5.98	5.30

Covers an estimated 89,400 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Initial Claims	33,372	28,332	25,162	20,487	17,432	15,582
Total Continued Claims	267,869	228,476	167,160	171,762	145,536	98,628
Total Number of Payments	241,992	215,042	147,919	147,919	130,086	87,071
Total Amount of Payments	$27,470,899	$24,240,171	$14,219,537	$17,343,017	$15,099,989	$8,441,653
Average Weekly Payment	$113.52	$112.72	$95.50	$112.72	$116.08	$96.10

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	271	211	303
Total continued claims	3,145	2,737	3,028
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	188	153	341
Total Continued claims	788	783	2,825

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

June, 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	526.4	525.1	535.8
Manufacturing*	24.5	24.1	24.1
Printing and publishing	6.0	6.0	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.4	6.2	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	501.9	501.3	511.7
Construction	31.0	30.5	37.3
Transportation and public utilities*	14.7	14.5	13.9
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	6.5	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.5	136.4	134.1
General merchandise stores	16.9	16.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	28.9	28.7
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	139.9	136.7	139.2
Total government	150.3	154.3	158.5
Total federal government	72.9	70.6	73.9
Total state and local government	77.4	83.7	84.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
JUNE 1982

Major Industry Grouping	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	118.1	115.0	116.9
Manufacturing	24.2	23.5	23.8
Food & kindred products*	9.1	8.4	8.4
Meat products	4.6	4.4	3.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.1	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.9	91.5	93.1
Construction	7.7	7.5	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.8	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.9	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.9	28.3	29.4
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.0	4.1
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.6	21.4	21.9
Health services	7.6	7.5	7.5
Total government	22.7	23.5	23.1
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total state & local government	18.0	18.9	18.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.2	108.1	113.5
Manufacturing	25.5	25.4	28.7
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.2
Other manufacturing	18.8	18.7	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	82.7	82.7	84.8
Construction	6.9	6.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.9	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.2	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.3	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	19.5	19.4	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.2	22.4	21.3
Health services	8.7	8.6	8.5
Total government	18.7	19.0	20.3
Total federal government	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total state & local government	15.6	16.0	17.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1982

Major Industry Grouping	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	440.7	439.3	455.0
Manufacturing	58.6	59.6	65.2
Durable Goods*	25.6	26.5	31.5
Stone, clay & glass products	3.1	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.5	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.2	4.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.2	7.1
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	33.0	33.1	33.7
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.3	8.3
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	5.0	4.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	2.0	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.4	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.1	8.5
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.6	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	382.1	379.7	389.8
Construction	14.5	14.2	17.2
Transportation & public util.*	39.7	38.2	39.4
Railroad transportation	4.0	4.0	4.1
Transp. except railroad*	15.2	13.9	14.9
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	5.7	6.3
Water transportation	6.2	5.2	5.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.6	97.5	98.4
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.2	6.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	38.9	38.8
Banking	11.6	11.4	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.1	11.0	10.9
Service & mining*	107.7	108.2	106.4
Health services	35.6	35.1	34.2
Educational services	12.5	14.0	12.0
Misc. services	4.2	4.1	4.2
Total government	83.0	82.7	89.6
Total federal government	13.1	13.0	13.6
Total state & local government	69.9	69.7	76.0
Total state government	34.8	33.7	34.3
Total local government	35.1	36.0	41.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED